

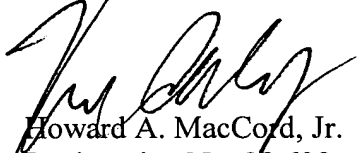
Remarks

The Office Action pointed to numerous informalities, which have been corrected in the attached substitute specification and the amended claims and new drawings. A substitute specification has been provided as per 37 CFR 1.125. No new subject matter was introduced.

It is noted that Applicant's use of the word "raveling" is believed by the Examiner to be incorrect. However, the enclosed page 127 from the *Dictionary of Fiber and Textile Technology*, 1990, page 127 shows that Applicant's usage is correct.

The Office action indicated that the claimed subject matter was free of the prior art, so issuance of a Notice of Allowance would be appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,


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Date: November 15, 2004
File No.: 7403-001

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Amendments to the Drawings:

Attachment: Replacement Sheets
Annotated Sheet Showing Changes

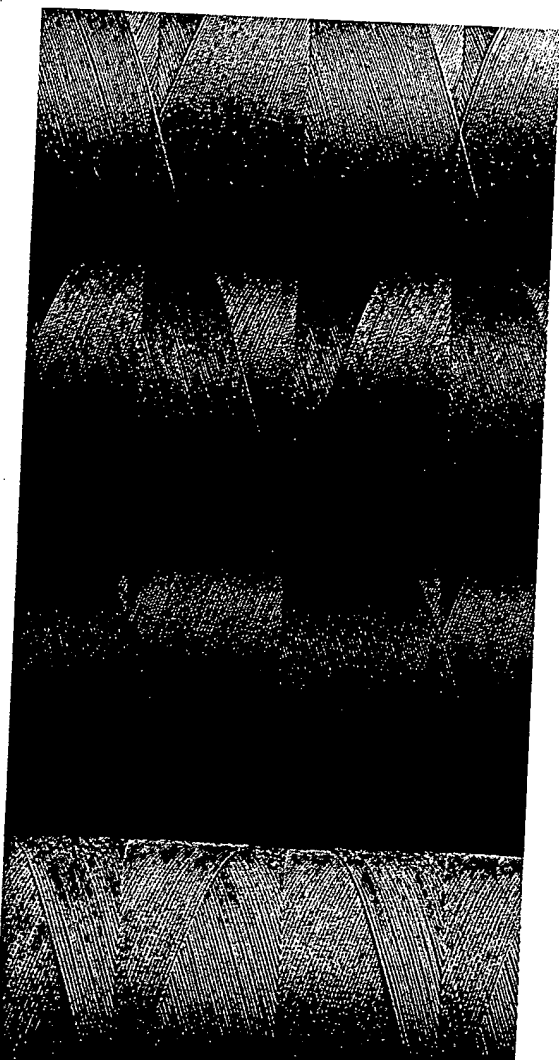
Dictionary

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Of Fiber & Textile Technology

Hoechst Celanese

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Acknowledgements

We wish to express our gratitude to those who assisted in the preparation of this edition of the Dictionary of Fiber and Textile Terminology to make it current and accurate.

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Copies of this book may be ordered through your Hoechst Celanese Film & Fibers Group representative or from:

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consisting of 480 courses. Tricot fabric inches per rack.

that produces a herringbone effect with patterns for decorative purposes or to form stitch is a variation of the half-cardigan needles is displaced in relation to the other

side-to-side movement of the needles of e. Racking results in inclined stitches and

IMABILITY TESTS.

Use of radio-frequency electromagnetic application of RF to wet goods results in the high has a partial polarity, because the RF field causing heat generation within materials, i.e., fabrics, are unaffected. RF drying t when air flow patterns through the dryer led.

ie spindles of a dountwister are mounted.

: obtained from the stalk of a plant grown

pile carpet with a textured face produced d leaving others intact.

ch either a double or single rapier (thin g device) carries the filament through the the yarn is carried completely across the machine, the yarn is passed from one rapier shed. (Also see WEFT INSERTION.)

TING, 1.

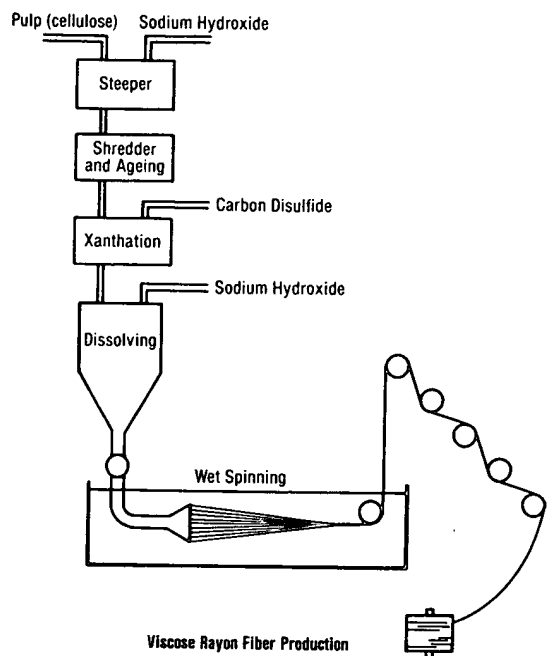
y constructed fabric having a rough, spongy use of nubby plied yarns. It is made from . A variant of spiral yarns in which the outer tops that kink back on themselves and are yarn that is added in a second twisting

h projecting teeth for separating and guiding

RAVELING: The process of undoing or separating the weave or knit of a fabric.

RAW FIBER: A textile fiber in its natural state, such as silk "in the gum" and cotton as it comes from the bale.

RAYON FIBER: A manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose, as well as manufactured fibers composed of regenerated cellulose in which substituents have replaced not more than 15% of the hydrogens of the hydroxyl groups (FTC definition). Rayon fibers include yarns and fibers made by the viscose process, the cuprammonium process, and the now obsolete nitrocellulose and saponified acetate processes. Generally, in the manufacture of rayon, cellulose derived from wood pulp, cotton linters, or other vegetable matter is dissolved into a viscose spinning solution. The solution is extruded into an acid-salt coagulating bath and drawn into continuous filaments. Groups of these filaments may be made in the form of yarns or cut into staple.



Viscose Rayon Fiber Production

CHARACTERISTICS: Rayon yarns are made in a wide range of types in regard to size, physical characteristics, strength, elongation, luster, handle, suppleness, etc. They may be white or solution dyed. Strength is regulated by the process itself and the structure of the yarn. (Also see POLYNOSIC FIBER.)

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*Figure
Finalized*

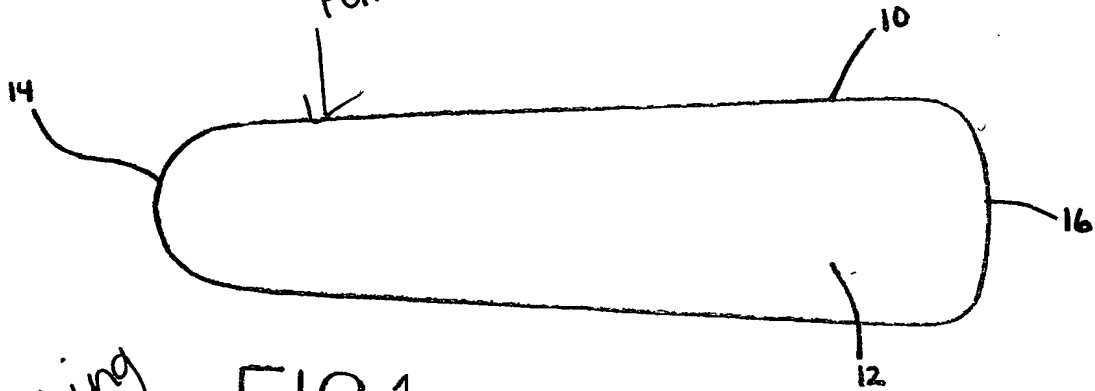


FIG. 1

*Stitching
element
added*

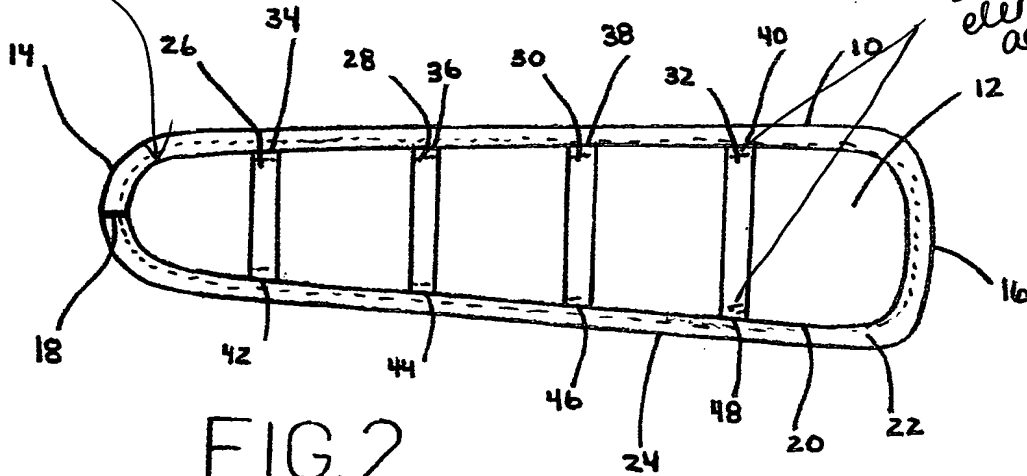


FIG. 2

*Stitching
element
added*